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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/809,670

03/26/2004

James Scott Hacsí

7823

7590

11/03/2005

JAMES SCOTT HACSI
13 DARTMOUTH AVENUE
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EXAMINER

GRANT, ROBERT J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2838

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/809,670

Applicant(s)

HACSI, JAMES SCOTT

Examiner

Robert Grant

Art Unit

2838

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1 page 6-25-04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dougherty et al. (US 6,452,361).

As to Claim 1, Dougherty discloses a method for energizing an electric energy storage device to a high electric potential with electric energy supplied by an electric power source, comprising the steps of: (a) isolating in electrical terms said de-energized electric energy storage device from said electric power source (Column 3, lines 66-67), and (b) energizing a capacitive device with a predetermined value of capacitance with electric energy supplied by said electric power source until said capacitor is energized to a voltage equal to the voltage of the electric power source to stop electric current from flowing (column 4, lines 40-43), and (c) isolating energized said capacitive device from said electric power source (column 4, lines 15-31), and (d) allowing energized said capacitive device to de-energize through, and supply electric energy to, said electric energy storage device, thus describing an energizing cycle (column 4, lines 43-46), and (e) repeating said energizing cycle until said electric energy storage device is fully energized with electric energy supplied by said electric power source which is temporarily stored during each said energizing cycle by said

capacitive device, whereby electric energy is supplied safely, effectively, and efficiently by said electric power source to energize said electric energy storage device with said capacitive device acting during each said energizing cycle to prevent excessive electric current from flowing at any time (Column 4, lines 1-14).

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chan et al. (US 6,611,166).

Chan discloses a method for de-energizing an electric energy storage device from a high electric potential, comprising the steps of: (a) partially de-energizing said electric energy storage device to a capacitive device with a predetermined value of capacitance through said electrical load device with electric energy supplied by said electric energy storage device until said capacitive device is energized to a voltage equal to the voltage of the said electric energy storage device to stop electric current from flowing (Figure 3, elements 200, 202), and (b) isolating energized said capacitive device from said electric energy storage device (Element 202), and (c) completely de-energizing said capacitive device in the opposite direction in electrical terms through said electrical load device, thus describing a de-energizing cycle (column 3, lines 37-43), and (d) repeating said de-energizing cycle until said electric energy storage device is completely de-energized or until the need to supply electric energy to said electrical load device with electric energy temporarily stored by said capacitive device during each said de-energizing cycle ceases, whereby electric energy is safely, effectively, and efficiently supplied by said electric energy storage device to said electrical load device

with said capacitive device acting during each said de-energizing cycle to prevent excessive electric current from flowing at any time (column 4, lines 20-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 3, 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al in view of Dougherty et al..

As to claim 3, Chan discloses circuit for energizing an electric energy storage device with energy supplied by an electric power source and for de-energizing an electric energy storage device to supply electric energy to an electrical load device, comprising: (a) a first means for preventing electric current flow which can be opened and closed in electrical terms to prevent or allow respectively, electric energy flowing into, or out of, said electric energy storage device (Figure 3, elements 200, 202), and (c) a second means for preventing electric current flow which can be opened and closed in electrical terms to prevent or allow respectively, electrical current from flowing (element 202, 302), and (d) a first means for controlling said first means for preventing electric current flow which opens and closes in electrical terms said first means for preventing electric current flow (element 202, 302). Chan however does not expressly

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disclose the steps involving the charging of the electrical energy storage device.

Dougherty discloses (b) a capacitive device with a predetermined value of capacitance to temporarily store electrical energy being transferred to and from an electric energy storage device and acting to prevent excessive electrical current from flowing at any time (column 4, lines 40-43), (e) a second means for controlling said second means for preventing electric current flow which opens and closes said second means for preventing electric current flow, whereby said electric energy storage device is safely, effectively, and efficiently energized and de-energized using a method of opening and closing in electrical terms said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow at appropriate times (column 4, lines 1-31). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to combine the teachings of Dougherty, and allow the system to take energy from the power source, when available, to charge the battery, so that the battery maintains proper charge.

As to Claim 6 Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3, Chan further discloses wherein said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of a single semiconductor device which can be electronically controlled (Figure 3, element 302, Column 5, lines 58-59).

As to Claim 7, Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3, Chan further discloses wherein said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second

means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of a plurality of semiconductor devices which can be electronically controlled and arranged electrically together to increase the ability to withstand very high voltages before electrical breakdown and arcing occurs(Figure 3, element 302, Column 5, lines 58-59).

6. Claim 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al, Dougherty et al. in view of Grunert et al. (US 4,691,180).

As to Claim 4, Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3. Neither Chan nor Dougherty disclose wherein said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of a manually operated mechanical switch. Grunert discloses an electromagnetic circuit breaker, which can be manually operated to prevent electric current flow (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to use an electromagnetic circuit breaker in order to prevent damage from occurring due to excessively high current.

As to Claim 5, Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3. Neither Chan nor Dougherty disclose wherein said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of a mechanical switch activated by an electromagnet. Grunert discloses an electromagnetic circuit breaker, which can be manually operated to prevent electric

current flow (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to use an electromagnetic circuit breaker in order to prevent damage from occurring due to excessively high current.

7. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan in view of Dougherty in further view of Haner (US 2,819,410).

As to Claim 8, Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3. They do not further disclose wherein said first means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of an electron tube. Haner discloses a means for preventing electric current flow and said second means for preventing electric current flow are each comprised of an electron tube (Column 8, lines 55-66). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to use an electron tube to prevent high flow of current which could damage the circuit.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan in view of Dougherty in further view of Munshi (US 6,645,675).

As to Claim 9, Chan in view of Dougherty disclose the circuit of claim 3. They do not expressly disclose wherein said electric energy storage device is a novel high voltage electric energy storage device with a high energy density and a high specific energy. Munshi discloses an electric energy storage device is a novel high voltage electric energy storage device with a high energy density and a high specific energy

(Column 13 lines 1-20). It would have been obvious to a person have ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to use a battery such as the one taught by Munshi for the benefit of higher power and longer battery life.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert Grant whose telephone number is 571-272-2727. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Sherry can be reached on 571-272-2084. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RG



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